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PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast

1969

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1970

NORTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, UPPER DARBY, PA.
FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RICHARD D. LANE, DIRECTOR

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COVER PHOTO CREDIT: *Hammermill Paper Co., Lock Haven, Pa.*

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1969

by James T. Bones
and David R. Dickson

Background

THIS ANNUAL REPORT is based on a canvass of all pulpmills in the Northeast that use wood—either from roundwood or plant residues—as a basic raw material for a variety of products. Mills that use pulpwood as a raw material in producing insulation board and hardboard were also included in the canvass.

The production-from-roundwood statistics reported in this bulletin are based upon mill receipts, which are subject to fluctuations caused by uneven wood-inventory buildups or liquidations from year to year. The plant residues are received at the mill mostly in chip form; however, some coarse residues are being chipped at the mill site. Origins of mill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood are reported by county where cut; however, pulpwood from plant residues can be traced only to the state where it was produced. Even so, some of the logs from which the residues came were probably cut in states other than the one in which they were processed.

1969 in Retrospect

Public concern over the Nation's mounting air- and water-pollution problems has affected the Northeast's pulp industry in several ways. Aging and inefficient pulpmills are being closed as new federal and state anti-pollution guidelines are making it clear that continued operations will necessitate substantial investments in anti-pollution equipment.

These mills are either being replaced by new facilities, or market pulp is being purchased to run existing paper mills in integrated operations. In 1969, incoming Canadian woodpulp shipments increased by 556,990 tons, an 18 percent gain over the previous year. New pulpmill projects allow for increased costs of 10 to 20 percent

for pollution-abatement equipment that will meet or exceed present standards.

An informal survey of Maine pulpmills revealed that approximately $7.1 million has been spent in recent years for water- or air-pollution control equipment. By contrast, the estimated cost of pollution-control projects to be completed in 1970 is $16.5 million, and another $9 million is allocated for projects that are now in the planning stage. These figures were probably outdated soon after they were gathered; yet they are indicative of the industry's attempts to aline itself with the wishes of the people.

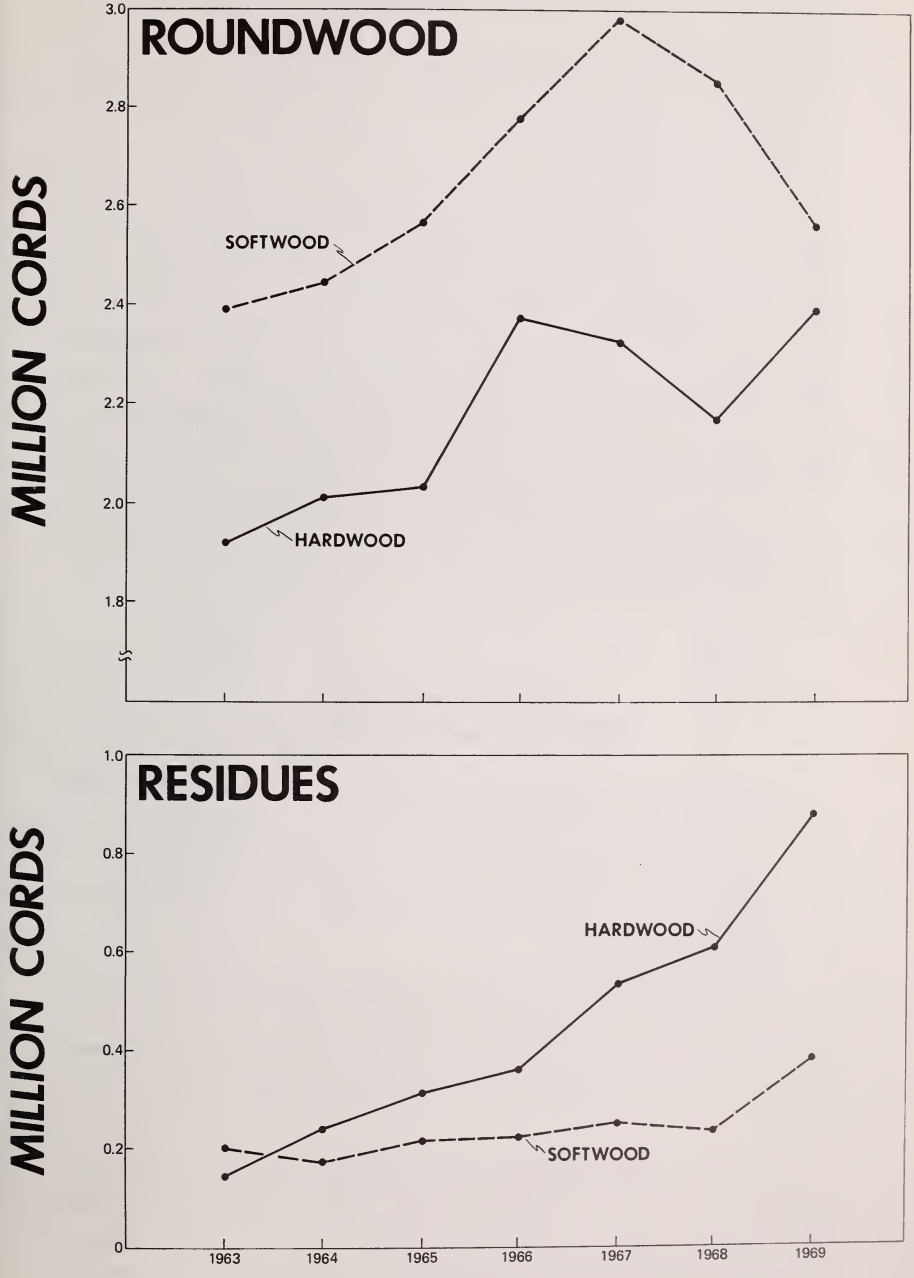
The use of wood residues generated by other primary wood manufacturers continued to climb in 1969. This year was the first in which pulpmills reported receiving sawdust as a raw material. Chips from roundwood have also become an important factor in the Northeast. At present many different types of chip harvesters and utilizers are being tested at locations ranging from the stump to the pulpmill. Harvesters at woods operations concentrate on small tree-length roundwood, while those at concentration yards or the pulpmill provide versatility by handling both roundwood and coarse plant residues.

Kentucky doubled its installed pulping capacity when Western Kraft Corporation's new pulpmill began operating at Hawesville in June 1969. A third pulpmill—Westvaco's $40-million facility at Wickliffe—has been building a wood inventory during 1969 and plans to begin production in the spring of 1970.

Pulpwood Production Increases

Pulpwood production in the Northeast increased to record levels in 1969, climbing more than 4 percent above the 5,961,600 cords reported in 1968 and more than 3 percent above the previous record high reported in 1967. This new record of 6,220,600 cords was due mainly to the addition of new mills and the increased production of chips from plant residues in the Station's 14-state territory (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

Figure 1.—Pulpwood production for all states, by years and sources of wood, in millions of cords.



Although roundwood production from softwood trees continued the decline that began in 1968, increases in both roundwood production from hardwoods and production from plant residues more than offset the drop (fig. 1). This year is the first in which total pulpwood production from hardwoods exceeded that from softwoods in the Northeast.

Receipts of pulpwood at northeastern woodpulp mills totaled 6,444,900 cords in 1969. Of this, 3,145,700 cords came from softwood trees and 3,299,200 cords from hardwood trees (table 2). Thus total receipts exceeded total production by 224,300 cords. Six of the 14 states (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Vermont, and West Virginia) produced more wood than they received. Delaware and West Virginia had no operating woodpulp mills; Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut each had one.

Production and receipts of hardwood pulpwood continue to be more or less in balance, while the deficit of softwood pulpwood is made up by Canadian pulpwood shipments into the Northeastern States.

Pulpwood from Roundwood Decreases

The production of pulpwood from roundwood decreased 73,300 cords—1.5 percent below that of 1968. This was the second year that production declined. In 1969 roundwood production was 4,947,600 cords, compared to 5,020,900 cords in 1968 and 5,313,300 cords in 1967.

This year's pulpwood production from roundwood was up from 1968 in five states—Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania. However, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont each registered production decreases of over 10,000 cords.

Pulpmill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood in the Northeast totaled 5,226,500 cords in 1969 (table 5). This was a drop of 137,500 cords from the 5,364,000 received in 1968. Receipts exceeded roundwood production by 278,900 cords—a 6-percent surplus.

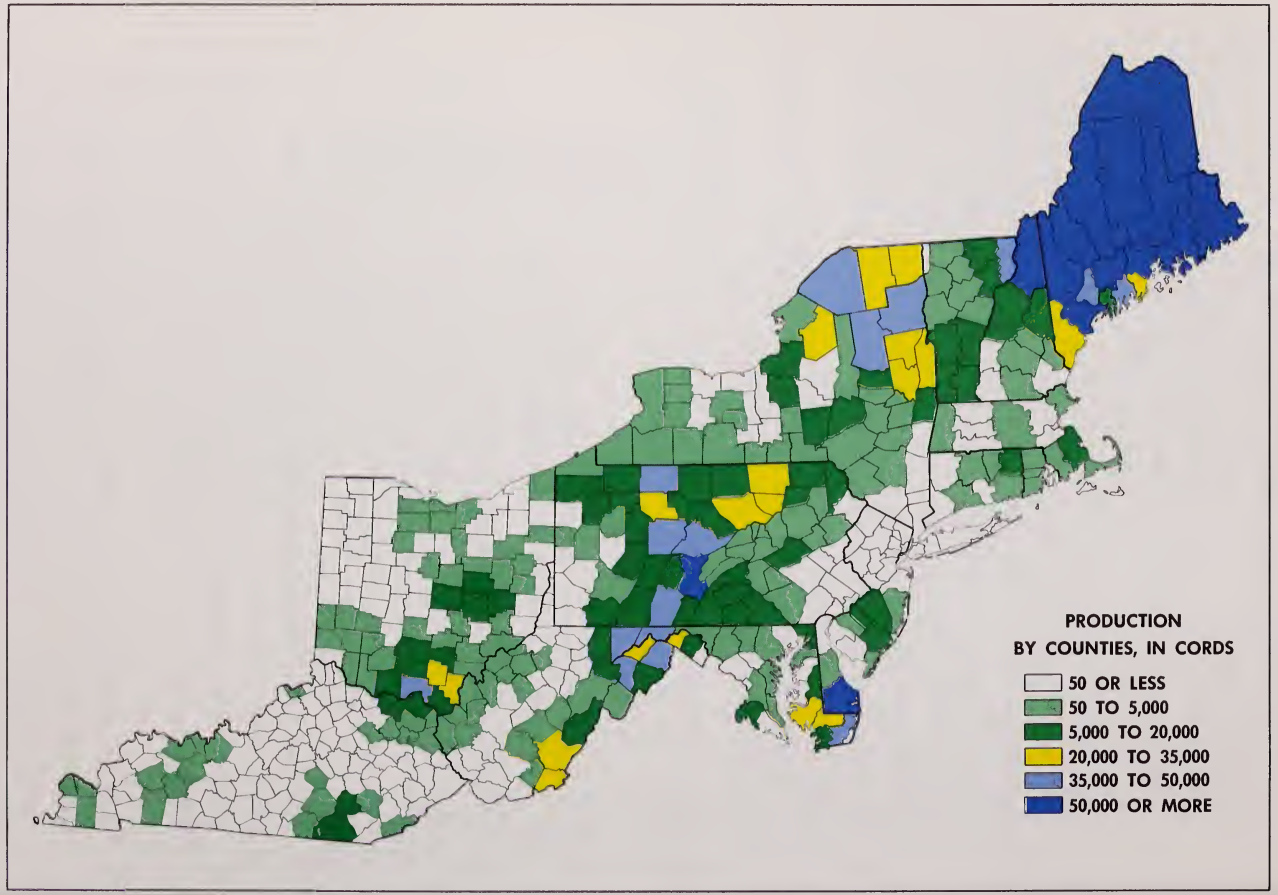
Fourteen Counties Top 50-Thousand-Cord Mark

Fourteen counties in four states produced over 50 thousand cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1969 (fig. 2). This is a 3-county drop from 1968 and a 6-county drop from the 20-county total of 1967. Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was restored to the list of high producers after having fallen below the 50-thousand-cord production level in 1968. Cumberland County, Maine, was included in this year's list for the first time since 1966. Clearfield County, Pennsylvania; Essex County, Vermont; Lincoln County, Maine; Hampshire County, West Virginia; and Garrett County, Maryland were not among the counties producing over 50 thousand cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1969.

Counties that produced over 50 thousand cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1969 are listed below:

	County and State	*Production (thousand cords)*
1.	Aroostook, Maine	522.5
2.	Penobscot, Maine	390.6
3.	Somerset, Maine	385.6
4.	Washington, Maine	322.8
5.	Piscataquis, Maine	315.9
6.	Oxford, Maine	214.2
7.	Coos, New Hampshire	203.8
8.	Franklin, Maine	123.5
9.	Sussex, Delaware	77.0
10.	Hancock, Maine	65.1
11.	Kennebec, Maine	62.2
12.	Cumberland, Maine	56.4
13.	Waldo, Maine	55.6
14.	Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	54.4

Figure 2.—The geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, 1969.



Wood Chip Production Gains 35 Percent

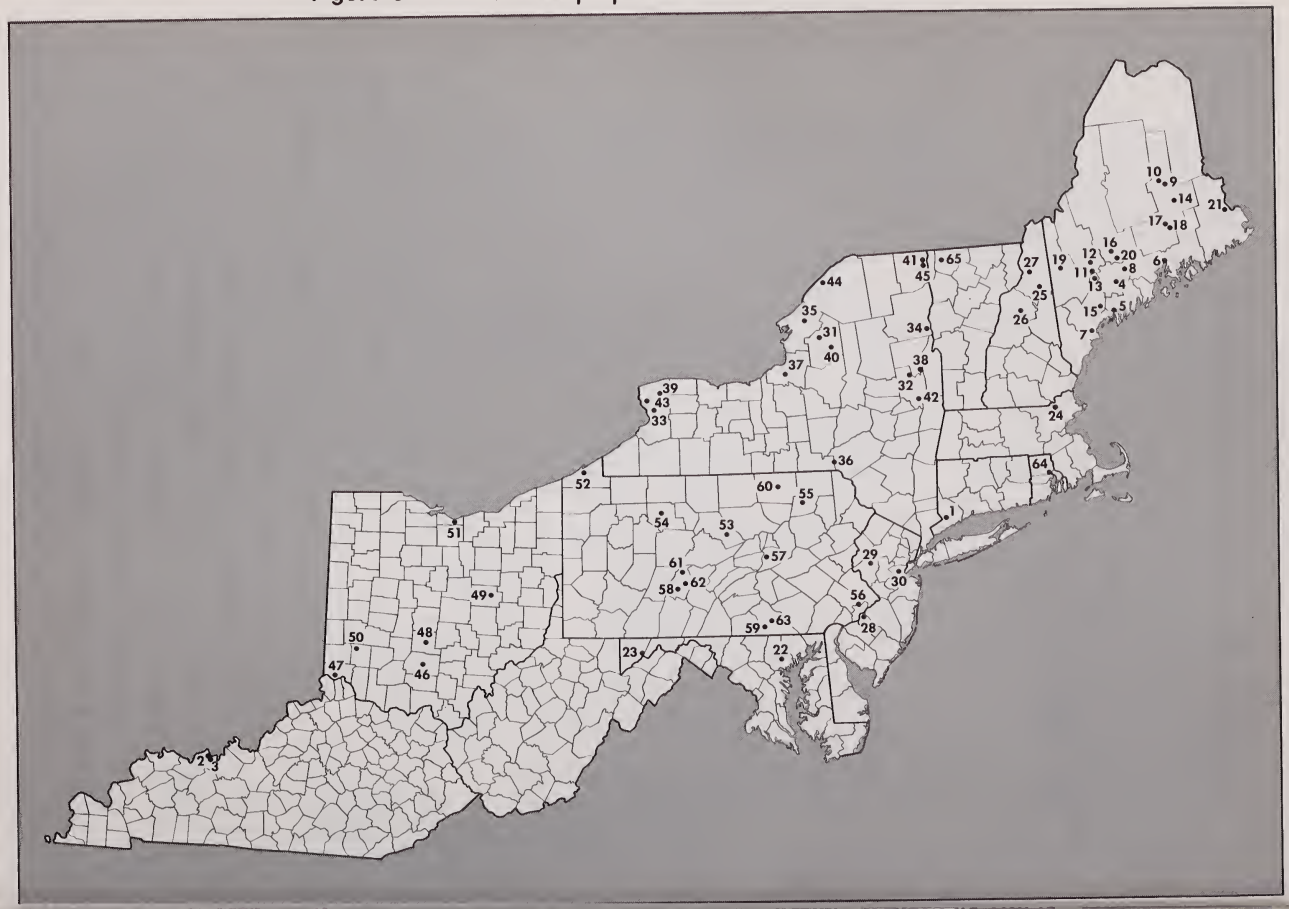
For the first time all states in the Northeast reported some chip production. Major contributors to the 35-percent overall gain in chip production were Pennsylvania and Ohio. These states more than doubled their production of chips from plant residues. A comparison of pulpwood chip production from plant residues by states between 1968 and 1969 is given below:

State	*1968 (thousand cords)*	*1969 (thousand cords)*	*Change (percent)*
Connecticut	—	0.7	—
Delaware	—	1.7	—
Kentucky	94.2	84.3	— 11
Maine	210.1	241.0	+ 15
Maryland	98.6	144.2	+ 46
Massachusetts	9.2	7.8	— 15
New Hampshire	85.6	90.8	+ 6
New Jersey	1.8	.4	— 78
New York	100.7	111.6	+ 11
Ohio	33.5	68.5	+104
Pennsylvania	159.0	336.4	+112
Rhode Island	—	1.3	—
Vermont	28.6	34.9	+ 22
West Virginia	119.4	149.4	+ 25
Total	940.7	1,273.0	+ 35

The production of chips from plant residues rose from 940,700 cord equivalents in 1968 to 1,273,000 cords in 1969. In 1968 chips from plant residues accounted for nearly 16 percent of the Northeast's total pulpwood production, while in 1969 this proportion jumped to over 20 percent of the total.

Softwood chip production from plant residues rose only 17.1 percent between 1968 and 1969, while hardwood chip production rose 45.3 percent. This year's gain in the production of hardwood chips represents the largest percentage increase registered since 1967, when a 47.8-percent increase occurred.

Figure 3.—Active woodpulp mills in the Northeast, 1969.



OPERATING PULPMILLS AND HARDBOARD AND INSULATION BOARD PLANTS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1969

Number	Mill and Location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)
	CONNECTICUT	
1.	Tilo Company, Stratford	35
	KENTUCKY	
2.	Wescor Corp., Hawesville	230
3.	Western Kraft Corp., Hawesville	230
	MAINE	
*4.	Statler Tissue Co., Augusta	270
5.	Pejepscot Paper Div., Hearst Corp., Brunswick	115
6.	St. Regis Paper Co., Bucksport	300
7.	S. D. Warren Div., Scott Paper Co., Cumberland Mills	275
8.	Scott Paper Co., Winslow	430
9.	Great Northern Paper Co., E. Millinocket	750
*10.	Great Northern Paper Co., Millinocket	1,375
11.	International Paper Co., Chisholm	225
*12.	International Paper Co., Jay	675
13.	International Paper Co., Livermore Falls	95
14.	Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln	210
15.	U. S. Gypsum Co., Lisbon Falls	100
16.	Kennebec River Pulp and Paper Co., Madison	100
17.	Old Town Pulp Products Div., Lily Tulip Corp., Old Town	90
*18.	Penobscot Div., Diamond International Corp., Old Town	550
20.	Keyes Fibre Corp., Shawmut	100
*19.	Oxford Paper Div., Ethyl Corp., Rumford	670
*21.	St. Croix Div., Georgia Pacific Corp., Woodland	1,100
	MARYLAND	
22.	Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Finksburg	200
23.	Westvaco Corp., Luke	800
	MASSACHUSETTS	
24.	Oxford Paper Div., Ethyl Corp., Lawrence	50
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
25.	Brown Co., Berlin	700
26.	Franconia Paper Co., Lincoln	90
*27.	Groveton Paper Div., Diamond International Corp., Groveton	425
	NEW JERSEY	
28.	G.A.F. Corp., Gloucester City	192
29.	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Manville	200
30.	Philip Carey Corp., Perth Amboy	50
	NEW YORK	
31.	J. P. Lewis Co., Beaver Falls	60
32.	International Paper Co., Corinth	255
33.	International Paper Co., N. Tonawanda	140
34.	International Paper Co., Ticonderoga	190
*35.	St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet	300
36.	Celotex Corp., Deposit	150
37.	Armstrong Cork Co., Fulton	260
38.	Finch-Pruyn Co., Glen Falls	350
39.	Flintkote Co., Lockport	12
40.	Gould Paper Div., Georgia Pacific Corp., Lyons Falls	120
41.	Georgia Pacific Corp., Plattsburgh	70
42.	Westvaco, Mechanicville	158
43.	Kimberly-Clark Corp., Niagara Falls	100

CONTINUED

(Continued)

Number	Mill and Location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs.)
44.	Diamond International Corp., Ogdensburg	50
45.	Diamond International Corp., Plattsburg	50
	OHIO	
46.	Mead Corp., Chillicothe	600
47.	Philip Carey Corp., Cincinnati	100
48.	Container Corp. of America, Circleville	240
49.	Stone Container Corp., Coshocton	450
50.	Logan-Long Co., Franklin	60
51.	Certain-Teed Products Corp., Avery	90
	PENNSYLVANIA	
52.	Hammermill Paper Co., Erie	375
53.	Hammermill Paper Co., Lock Haven	80
*54.	Penntech Papers Inc., Johnsonburg	270
55.	Charmin Paper Products Div., Proctor & Gamble Co., Mehoopany	Unknown
56.	Celotex Div., Jim Walter Corp., Philadelphia	160
57.	Celotex Div., Jim Walter Corp., Sunbury	150
58.	Bare Paper Div., Combined Paper Mills, Roaring Spring	180
59.	P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove	500
60.	Masonite Corp., Towanda	Unknown
61.	Westvaco, Tyrone	152
62.	Westvaco, Williamsburg	160
63.	Certain-Teed Products Corp., York	75
	RHODE ISLAND	
64.	Bird and Son, Inc., Philadelphia	Unknown
	VERMONT	
65.	Missisquoi Specialty Board Div., Standard Packaging Corp., Sheldon Springs	44

* More than one pulpmill operating.

Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast, by sources and states, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)[1]

State	Source		
	From roundwood	From plant residues	From all sources
Connecticut	13.8	0.7	14.5
Delaware	78.2	1.7	79.9
Kentucky	83.6	84.3	167.9
Maine	2,668.2	241.0	2,909.2
Maryland	214.4	144.2	358.6
Massachusetts	19.1	7.8	26.9
New Hampshire	228.5	90.8	319.3
New Jersey	29.2	.4	29.6
New York	365.2	111.6	476.8
Ohio	230.9	68.5	299.4
Pennsylvania	621.9	336.4	958.3
Rhode Island	7.7	1.3	9.0
Vermont	107.2	34.9	142.1
West Virginia	279.7	149.4	429.1
All states	4,947.6	1,273.0	6,220.6

[1] 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space.

Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Total production		Total receipts		Production surplus (+) or deficit (—)
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	
Connecticut	7.4	7.1	(D)	(D)	+ (D)
Delaware	76.3	3.6	—	—	+ 79.9
Kentucky	34.4	133.5	—	62.1	+105.8
Maine	2,082.6	826.6	2,272.0	860.2	—223.0
Maryland	229.5	129.1	135.3	288.9	— 65.6
Massachusetts	13.0	13.9	(D)	(D)	+ (D)
New Hampshire	141.4	177.9	242.4	300.0	—223.1
New Jersey	21.9	7.7	28.4	19.5	— 18.3
New York	103.2	373.6	212.1	455.0	—190.3
Ohio	12.2	287.2	4.6	386.7	— 91.9
Pennsylvania	66.7	891.6	205.3	892.5	—139.5
Rhode Island	4.6	4.4	(D)	(D)	— (D)
Vermont	73.0	69.1	(D)	(D)	+ (D)
West Virginia	88.3	340.8	—	—	+429.1
All states	2,954.5	3,266.1	3,145.7	3,299.2	—224.3

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 3.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total softwood	Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	3.4	3.3	—	6.7	—	7.1	—	7.1	13.8
Delaware	—	24.7	51.6	76.3	—	1.3	0.6	1.9	78.2
Kentucky	—	.3	27.2	27.5	8.5	25.2	22.4	56.1	83.6
Maine	1,832.1	53.3	4.9	1,890.3	729.8	48.1	—	777.9	2,668.2
Maryland	14.4	22.0	95.2	131.6	69.0	13.5	.3	82.8	214.4
Massachusetts	—	13.0	—	13.0	1.0	5.1	—	6.1	19.1
New Hampshire	63.9	17.3	—	81.2	140.5	6.8	—	147.3	228.5
New Jersey	21.6	—	—	21.6	7.6	(*)	—	7.6	29.2
New York	97.6	.5	3.1	101.2	242.7	5.4	15.9	264.0	365.2
Ohio	.4	11.8	—	12.2	218.6	.1	—	218.7	230.9
Pennsylvania	57.3	1.9	—	59.2	514.9	47.8	—	562.7	621.9
Rhode Island	4.6	—	—	4.6	3.1	—	—	3.1	7.7
Vermont	11.3	50.4	—	61.7	—	45.5	—	45.5	107.2
West Virginia	—	66.7	11.9	78.6	—	130.8	70.3	201.1	279.7
All states	2,106.6	265.2	193.9	2,565.7	1,935.7	336.7	109.5	2,381.9	4,947.6

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 4.—Pulpwood chip production from plant residues in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969[1]

(In thousands of rough cord equivalents)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states: In Northeast	Shipped to other states: Outside Northeast	Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states: In Northeast	Shipped to other states: Outside Northeast	Total hardwood	
Connecticut	0.7	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	1.7	1.7
Kentucky	—	2.6	4.3	6.9	24.7	13.7	39.0	77.4	84.3
Maine	181.5	10.8	—	192.3	44.4	4.3	—	48.7	241.0
Maryland	.3	37.9	59.7	97.9	6.9	39.4	—	46.3	144.2
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	3.0	4.8	—	7.8	7.8
New Hampshire	47.9	12.3	—	60.2	23.5	7.1	—	30.6	90.8
New Jersey	.3	—	—	.3	.1	—	—	.1	.4
New York	1.0	1.0	—	2.0	87.0	10.2	12.4	109.6	111.6
Ohio	—	—	—	—	68.5	—	—	68.5	68.5
Pennsylvania	7.2	.3	—	7.5	299.6	29.3	—	328.9	336.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	1.3	1.3
Vermont	—	11.3	—	11.3	—	23.6	—	23.6	34.9
West Virginia	—	4.6	5.1	9.7	—	77.4	62.3	139.7	149.4
All states	238.9	80.8	69.1	388.8	557.7	212.8	113.7	884.2	1,273.0

[1] Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.

Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All receipts
	Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total softwood	Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	3.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	8.5	—	6.7	15.2	15.2
Maine	1,832.1	1.5	216.3	2,049.9	729.8	2.9	77.6	810.3	2,860.2
Maryland	14.4	62.0	55.1	131.5	69.0	147.0	6.5	222.5	354.0
Massachusetts	—	(D)	—	(D)	1.0	(D)	—	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	63.9	50.5	28.2	142.6	140.5	76.8	37.6	254.6	397.5
New Jersey	21.6	—	—	21.6	7.6	—	—	7.6	29.2
New York	97.6	68.9	44.6	211.1	242.7	31.6	60.1	334.4	545.5
Ohio	.4	—	.1	.5	218.6	27.8	4.7	251.1	251.6
Pennsylvania	57.3	65.7	33.1	156.1	514.9	34.0	3.0	551.9	708.0
Rhode Island	4.6	(D)	—	(D)	3.1	(D)	—	(D)	(D)
Vermont	11.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All states	2,106.6	265.1	386.5	2,758.2	1,935.7	336.4	196.2	2,468.3	5,226.5

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969[1]

(In thousands of rough cord equivalents)

State[2]	Softwood				Hardwood				Total receipts
	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	0.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	24.7	—	22.2	46.9	46.9
Maine	181.5	12.5	28.1	222.1	44.4	0.4	5.1	49.9	272.0
Maryland	.3	3.5	—	3.8	6.9	58.2	1.3	66.4	70.2
Massachusetts	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	47.9	22.8	29.1	99.8	23.5	11.8	9.8	45.1	144.9
New Jersey	.3	6.5	—	6.8	.1	11.8	—	11.9	18.7
New York	1.0	—	—	1.0	87.0	21.1	12.5	120.6	121.6
Ohio	—	4.0	.1	4.1	68.5	58.7	8.4	135.6	139.7
Pennsylvania	7.2	31.4	10.6	49.2	299.6	40.0	1.0	340.6	389.8
All states	238.9	80.7	67.9	387.5	557.7	212.9	60.3	830.9	1,218.4

[1] Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.
[2] States with no receipts are omitted.
(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

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34 pp., illus. (U.S.D.A. Forest Serv. Resource Bull. NE-22)

An annual report based upon canvasses of pulpwood production in the Northeast, containing data about pulpwood production from roundwood in the 14 Northeastern States by counties and species groups, and pulpwood chip production from plant residues. Comparisons are made with the previous year's production data. Trends in pulpwood production for the past 7 years are shown for the Northeast.

Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast, by states (or provinces) of origin and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

Receiving state[1]	State (or province) of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Illinois	—	0.5	0.5
	Indiana	—	2.6	2.6
	Missouri	—	.9	.9
	Tennessee	—	2.7	2.7
Maine	New Brunswick	208.4	68.5	276.9
	Quebec	7.9	9.1	17.0
Maryland	Virginia	55.1	6.5	61.6
New Hampshire	New Brunswick	7.6	.1	7.7
	Quebec	20.6	37.5	58.1
New York	Ontario	.4	30.3	30.7
	Quebec	44.2	29.8	74.0
Ohio	Indiana	.1	2.7	2.8
	Tennessee	—	.1	.1
	Virginia	—	1.9	1.9
Pennsylvania	Ontario	18.4	—	18.4
	Virginia	14.7	3.0	17.7
Vermont	Quebec	9.1	—	9.1
All states		386.5	196.2	582.7

[1] States with no receipts are omitted.

Table 8.—Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using plants outside the Northeast, by states (or provinces) of origin and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords equivalents)

Receiving state[1]	State (or province) of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Illinois	—	1.1	1.1
	Indiana	—	4.9	4.9
	Missouri	—	1.8	1.8
	Tennessee	—	14.4	14.4
Maine	New Brunswick	14.9	5.1	20.0
	Quebec	13.2	—	13.2
Maryland	Virginia	—	1.3	1.3
New Hampshire	Quebec	29.1	9.8	38.9
New York	Ontario	—	8.4	8.4
	Quebec	—	4.1	4.1
Ohio	Arkansas	.1	—	.1
	Indiana	—	2.0	2.0
	Virginia	—	6.4	6.4
Pennsylvania	Virginia	10.6	1.0	11.6
All states		67.9	60.3	128.2

[1] States with no receipts are omitted.

Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by states and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods[1]	Total	
Connecticut	—	—	6.7	6.7	—	2.8	4.3	7.1	13.8
Delaware	—	—	76.3	76.3	—	.4	1.5	1.9	78.2
Kentucky	(*)	(*)	27.5	27.5	0.4	46.0	9.7	56.1	83.6
Maine	1,509.3	233.6	147.4	1,890.3	23.7	47.9	706.3	777.9	2,668.2
Maryland	.3	.7	130.6	131.6	7.7	65.5	9.6	82.8	214.4
Massachussetts	—	—	13.0	13.0	—	2.2	3.9	6.1	19.1
New Hampshire	68.8	8.3	4.1	81.2	18.0	—	129.3	147.3	228.5
New Jersey	—	—	21.6	21.6	4.6	—	3.0	7.6	29.2
New York	61.7	7.2	32.3	101.2	10.8	9.1	244.1	264.0	365.2
Ohio	.6	.6	11.0	12.2	2.4	205.3	11.0	218.7	230.9
Pennsylvania	.1	6.0	53.1	59.2	64.6	166.9	331.2	562.7	621.9
Rhode Island	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	2.2	.9	3.1	7.7
Vermont	55.9	2.1	3.7	61.7	6.8	(*)	38.7	45.5	107.2
West Virginia	9.7	6.4	62.5	78.6	33.0	150.7	17.4	201.1	279.7
All states	1,706.4	264.9	594.4	2,565.7	172.0	699.0	1,510.9	2,381.9	4,947.6

[1] Chiefly maple, beech, gums, elms, and birch species.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Southern New England, by states and counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State and county[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Connecticut:	—	—	6.7	6.7	—	2.8	4.3	7.1	13.8
Hartford	—	—	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	2.9
New Haven	—	—	.5	.5	—	--	—	—	.5
New London	—	—	.8	.8	—	.4	2.7	3.1	3.9
Tolland	—	—	.4	.4	—	.2	—	.2	.6
Windham	—	—	2.1	2.1	—	2.2	1.6	3.8	5.9
Massachusetts:	—	—	13.0	13.0	—	2.2	3.9	6.1	19.1
Barnstable	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Berkshire	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.4	.4	.4
Bristol	—	—	3.0	3.0	—	.6	.6	1.2	4.2
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plymouth	—	—	9.6	9.6	—	1.6	1.9	3.5	13.1
Worcester	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	(*)	(*)	.2
Rhode Island:	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	2.2	.9	3.1	7.7
Kent	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	1.4	.4	1.8	3.3
Providence	—	—	2.5	2.5	—	.5	.2	.7	3.2
Washington	—	—	.6	.6	—	.3	.3	.6	1.2

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 11.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware and New Jersey, by states and counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

State and county[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Delaware:	—	—	76.3	76.3	—	0.4	1.5	1.9	78.2
Kent	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	(*)	(*)	1.2
Sussex	—	—	75.1	75.1	—	.4	1.5	1.9	77.0
New Jersey:	—	—	21.6	21.6	4.6	—	3.0	7.6	29.2
Atlantic	—	—	5.3	5.3	—	—	.3	.3	5.6
Burlington	—	—	5.3	5.3	2.3	—	1.3	3.6	8.9
Camden	—	—	5.3	5.3	.8	—	.6	1.4	6.7
Cape May	—	—	.8	.8	—	—	.1	.1	.9
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	.7	2.2	2.2
Ocean	—	—	4.9	4.9	—	—	—	—	4.9
Warren	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Ballard	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9
Bath	(*)	(*)	1.6	1.6	0.4	.9	.2	1.5	3.1
Boyd	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Breckinridge	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.4	1.2	1.2
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	.6	.6
Carter	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	2.8	—	2.8	2.9
Christian	—	—	—	—	—	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Clay	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.7	.7
Elliott	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2
Graves	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Greenup	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	—	13.5	13.5
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	.5	1.6	1.6
Harlan	—	—	4.8	4.8	—	—	—	—	4.8
Hopkins	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	.6	1.7	1.7
Johnson	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Laurel	—	—	5.7	5.7	—	3.6	1.5	5.1	10.8
Lawrence	—	—	.1	.1	—	.5	—	.5	.6
Lewis	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	6.1	—	6.1	6.1
Lincoln	—	—	.5	.5	—	1.8	.5	2.3	2.8
McCracken	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
McCreary	—	—	5.3	5.3	—	2.8	1.9	4.7	10.0
Muhlenberg	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.6	1.9	1.9
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.4	1.2	1.2
Pulaski	—	—	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.8
Rowan	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.2	1.2
Wayne	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5
Whitley	—	—	7.0	7.0	—	5.4	2.1	7.5	14.5
Total	(*)	(*)	27.5	27.5	0.4	46.0	9.7	56.1	83.6

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Maine, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Androscoggin	2.7	4.0	17.8	24.5	(*)	5.8	8.4	14.2	38.7
Aroostook	433.4	16.9	—	450.3	15.3	—	56.9	72.2	522.5
Cumberland	3.3	3.6	17.5	24.4	(*)	5.8	26.2	32.0	56.4
Franklin	46.6	6.5	5.0	58.1	—	4.2	61.2	65.4	123.5
Hancock	40.6	5.7	3.3	49.6	.4	2.0	13.1	15.5	65.1
Kennebec	5.3	8.5	18.6	32.4	—	2.8	27.0	29.8	62.2
Knox	12.8	2.9	4.3	20.0	—	1.8	6.6	8.4	28.4
Lincoln	12.3	5.2	13.3	30.8	(*)	1.8	15.0	16.8	47.6
Oxford	43.3	19.2	20.9	83.4	.6	6.8	123.4	130.8	214.2
Penobscot	173.3	65.4	2.3	241.0	3.7	—	145.9	149.6	390.6
Piscataquis	245.6	16.6	4.7	266.9	2.6	1.7	44.7	49.0	315.9
Sagadahoc	1.9	1.4	5.2	8.5	.1	2.0	2.6	4.7	13.2
Somerset	294.9	13.4	6.2	314.5	.3	—	70.8	71.1	385.6
Waldo	16.8	9.7	8.8	35.3	(*)	2.8	17.5	20.3	55.6
Washington	176.2	53.7	14.0	243.9	.7	4.6	73.6	78.9	322.8
York	.3	.9	5.5	6.7	(*)	5.8	13.4	19.2	25.9
Total	1,509.3	233.6	147.4	1,890.3	23.7	47.9	706.3	777.9	2,668.2

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Maryland, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Allegany	0.2	0.4	3.3	3.9	3.3	26.8	2.2	32.3	36.2
Anne Arundel	—	—	2.6	2.6	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.6
Baltimore	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	(*)	.1	.2
Calvert	(*)	.1	3.3	3.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.4
Caroline	—	—	5.0	5.0	—	—	.1	.1	5.1
Carroll	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	.2	.5	.5
Cecil	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	3.3	3.1	6.4	6.4
Charles	—	—	7.7	7.7	—	.3	.4	.7	8.4
Dorchester	—	—	22.8	22.8	—	.3	.1	.4	23.2
Frederick	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Garrett	.1	.2	1.9	2.2	4.4	31.7	2.3	38.4	40.6
Harford	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Howard	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Kent	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Montgomery	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Prince Georges	—	—	1.9	1.9	—	(*)	—	(*)	1.9
Queen Annes	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Somerset	—	—	10.1	10.1	—	—	—	—	10.1
Talbot	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Washington	(*)	(*)	1.4	1.4	(*)	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.4
Wicomico	—	—	31.1	31.1	(*)	.2	.1	.3	31.4
Worcester	—	—	39.1	39.1	—	.2	—	.2	39.3
Total	0.3	0.7	130.6	131.6	7.7	65.5	9.6	82.8	214.4

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New Hampshire, by counties and species group, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Belknap	0.1	(*)	(*)	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Carroll	.6	0.6	0.8	2.0	(*)	—	4.4	4.4	6.4
Cheshire	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coos	61.7	4.6	1.7	68.0	18.0	—	117.8	135.8	203.8
Grafton	6.2	2.7	1.0	9.9	(*)	—	3.1	3.1	13.0
Hillsboro	.2	.4	.6	1.2	—	—	.1	.1	1.3
Merrimack	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	.9	.9	.9
Strafford	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sullivan	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Total	68.8	8.3	4.1	81.2	18.0	—	129.3	147.3	228.5

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Albany	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Allegany	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	.5	.5	.5
Broome	—	—	—	—	0.1	.2	2.7	3.0	3.0
Cattaraugus	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cayuga	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.9	1.0	1.0
Chautauqua	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.3	.3
Chemung	—	—	0.1	0.1	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.0
Chenango	0.3	—	2.3	2.6	—	.4	3.1	3.5	6.1
Clinton	4.0	1.0	.5	5.5	1.6	—	22.4	24.0	29.5
Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cortland	—	(*)	1.0	1.0	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	1.0
Delaware	.5	—	.4	.9	(*)	.4	3.2	3.6	4.5
Erie	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.5	1.1	1.1
Essex	3.1	(*)	.7	3.8	.8	—	33.7	34.5	38.3
Franklin	10.3	1.1	1.3	12.7	.8	.1	6.8	7.7	20.4
Fulton	1.2	(*)	—	1.2	.3	1.4	16.6	18.3	19.5
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Hamilton	8.4	.4	—	8.8	.4	.6	29.5	30.5	39.3
Herkimer	3.1	.1	.2	3.4	(*)	(*)	1.0	1.0	4.4

Jefferson	(*)	.1	2.2	2.3	(*)	—	1.8	1.8	4.1
Lewis	3.0	1.1	1.9	6.0	.6	—	14.9	15.5	21.5
Livingston	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Montgomery	(*)	.1	.1	.2	—	.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
Niagara	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Onondaga	.7	.5	3.7	4.9	(*)	—	5.3	5.3	10.2
Ontario	(*)	(*)	.6	.6	—	—	.1	.1	.7
Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Oswego	.1	.3	1.4	1.8	—	—	4.3	4.3	6.1
Otsego	.1	(*)	6.1	6.2	(*)	—	.4	.4	6.6
Rensselaer	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
St. Lawrence	24.7	2.5	5.0	32.2	1.6	—	11.5	13.1	45.3
Saratoga	.1	(*)	4.0	4.1	.9	1.1	22.0	24.0	28.1
Schenectady	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	.3	.3
Schoharie	(*)	—	.1	.1	(*)	.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
Schuyler	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Steuben	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	.6	.6
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Tioga	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	.4	.7	.7
Ulster	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	.3	.3
Warren	2.0	—	.7	2.7	.7	1.3	25.2	27.2	29.9
Washington	.1	—	—	.1	.8	1.6	23.1	25.5	25.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.4	1.0	1.0
Yates	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Total	61.7	7.2	32.3	101.2	10.8	9.1	244.1	264.0	365.2

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 17.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Ohio, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Adams	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	6.8	—	6.8	6.8
Ashland	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.0
Ashtabula	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Athens	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	(*)	1.5	1.5
Belmont	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Brown	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.4	.2	.7	.7
Butler	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.4	.5	1.0	1.0
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.1	.6	.6
Clermont	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	.3	.5	.5
Clinton	—	—	0.1	0.1	.8	.2	1.1	2.1	2.2
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	.6	12.6	12.6
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.7	1.2	1.2
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Gallia	0.3	0.3	6.0	6.6	—	18.2	—	18.2	24.8
Greene	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	.3	.3
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	.2	8.2	8.2
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	.5	(*)	.5	.5
Highland	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	3.1	.3	3.5	3.5
Hocking	—	—	—	—	.4	3.1	.3	3.8	3.8
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.2	1.7	1.7
Huron	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.9	1.8	1.8
Jackson	.1	.1	.7	.9	—	30.0	—	30.0	30.9

Knox	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	.2	3.2	3.2
Lawrence	.1	.1	1.1	1.3	—	13.7	—	13.7	15.0
Licking	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	5.0	.2	5.2	5.2
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.6	1.1	1.1
Mahoning	(*)	(*)	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Meigs	.1	.1	1.6	1.8	—	.8	—	.8	2.6
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Montgomery	—	—	(*)	(*)	.3	.3	.5	1.1	1.1
Morgan	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Muskingum	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	.5	7.5	7.5
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.3
Perry	—	—	—	—	(*)	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.1
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Pike	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	—	11.8	11.8
Preble	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.6	.7
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Ross	—	—	—	—	(*)	11.3	(*)	11.3	11.3
Sandusky	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.1
Scioto	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	39.6	(*)	39.6	39.7
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.1
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.4	1.9	1.9
Vinton	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	19.5	.1	19.7	19.7
Warren	—	—	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.8	.9
Washington	(*)	(*)	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.6
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Total	0.6	0.6	11.0	12.2	2.4	205.3	11.0	218.7	230.9

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 18.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Adams	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	4.5	2.3	6.8	7.8
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bedford	—	0.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	18.7	7.5	33.1	39.8
Berks	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Blair	—	(*)	.9	.9	.3	2.5	7.9	10.7	11.6
Bradford	0.1	—	—	.1	5.5	.4	21.9	27.8	27.9
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Cambria	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.1	1.9	6.4	8.0
Cameron	—	(*)	.1	.1	2.6	1.8	11.2	15.6	15.7
Carbon	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.2	.4	.5
Centre	—	.8	2.5	3.3	6.2	12.5	20.5	39.2	42.5
Chester	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Clarion	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	2.1	2.1	2.1
Clearfield	—	1.7	5.0	6.7	7.5	6.3	26.6	40.4	47.1
Clinton	—	.1	.6	.7	1.2	10.2	2.9	14.3	15.0
Columbia	—	—	.2	.2	—	2.2	.6	2.8	3.0
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	5.7	5.7
Cumberland	—	—	.7	.7	—	5.5	2.5	8.0	8.7
Dauphin	—	—	1.	.1	—	1.2	.5	1.7	1.8
Elk	—	.2	.4	.6	5.3	4.0	17.1	26.4	27.0
Erie	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	3.4	3.4	3.4
Fayette	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.7	1.4	3.7	5.8	5.8
Forest	—	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.1	16.3	16.5	16.6
Franklin	—	(*)	2.9	2.9	.1	10.1	4.4	14.6	17.5
Fulton	—	(*)	4.2	4.2	.2	6.6	D.J	10.8	15.0
Greene	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)

Huntingdon	—	1.7	11.2	12.9	8.9	22.0	10.6	41.5	54.4
Indiana	—	(*)	1.6	1.6	.9	1.0	1.6	3.5	5.1
Jefferson	—	.8	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.1	3.6	6.2	9.5
Juniata	—	.1	1.2	1.3	.2	2.3	1.1	3.6	4.9
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4
Lancaster	—	—	.1	.1	—	1.8	.6	2.4	2.5
Lawrence	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Lebanon	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.9	.4	1.3	1.3
Luzerne	—	—	.2	.2	.1	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.8
Lycoming	—	.1	.4	.5	1.3	16.9	10.0	28.2	28.7
McKean	—	(*)	.2	.2	.2	.1	35.4	35.7	35.9
Mifflin	—	.1	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.4	2.4	3.4
Monroe	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Montour	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.3	.6	.8
Northumberland	—	—	.4	.4	—	1.5	.6	2.1	2.5
Perry	—	(*)	1.3	1.3	—	4.2	1.3	5.5	6.8
Potter	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.7	.4	6.7	7.8	7.8
Schuylkill	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	2.9	1.7	4.6	5.6
Snyder	—	(*)	1.0	1.0	—	1.9	.5	2.4	3.4
Somerset	(*)	.1	.9	1.0	3.1	7.8	4.9	15.8	16.8
Sullivan	—	—	.1	.1	3.8	.2	17.2	21.2	21.3
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	1.4	.7	12.8	14.9	14.9
Tioga	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.4	.5	7.8	9.7	9.7
Union	—	(*)	.3	.3	—	1.9	.6	2.5	2.8
Venango	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	16.5	16.5
Warren	—	(*)	.2	.2	.8	.5	16.1	17.4	17.6
Washington	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Wayne	—	—	—	—	.6	.3	9.1	10.0	10.0
Westmoreland	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.2
Wyoming	—	—	(*)	(*)	.6	.6	5.0	6.2	6.2
York	—	—	2.4	2.4	—	3.0	1.4	4.4	6.8
Total	0.1	6.0	53.1	59.2	64.6	166.9	331.2	562.7	621.9

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 19.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Vermont, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Hardwood				Softwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Addison	1.7	—	—	1.7	0.3	—	0.7	1.0	2.7
Bennington	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.3	6.3	6.3
Caledonia	7.3	0.7	1.0	9.0	.1	—	2.7	2.8	11.8
Chittenden	.2	—	1.0	1.2	.1	—	1.4	1.5	2.7
Essex	18.5	.1	.5	19.1	4.0	—	14.9	18.9	38.0
Franklin	1.1	.4	(*)	1.5	.1	—	2.5	2.6	4.1
Lamoille	2.6	—	(*)	2.6	(*)	—	.4	.4	3.0
Orange	.2	.1	.2	.5	.1	—	(*)	.1	.6
Orleans	7.9	.8	.6	9.3	1.4	—	1.5	2.9	12.2
Rutland	2.9	—	—	2.9	.2	(*)	3.6	3.8	6.7
Washington	1.7	—	.4	2.1	—	—	1.3	1.3	3.4
Windham	5.8	—	(*)	5.8	.3	—	(*)	.3	6.1
Windsor	6.0	—	—	6.0	.2	—	3.4	3.6	9.6
Total	55.9	2.1	3.7	61.7	6.8	(*)	38.7	45.5	107.2

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 20.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by counties and species groups, 1969

(In thousands of rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Berkeley	—	—	6.2	6.2	—	2.6	0.9	3.5	9.7
Braxton	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Cabell	0.1	0.1	.4	.6	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.7
Calhoun	.1	(*)	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Doddridge	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	.1
Fayette	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	—	.1	.1
Gilmer	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Grant	1.2	.6	4.3	6.1	4.9	23.2	1.8	29.9	36.0
Greenbrier	(*)	.3	2.1	2.4	5.8	20.3	2.9	29.0	31.4
Hampshire	2.1	1.1	12.1	15.3	4.6	25.3	1.9	31.8	47.1
Hardy	.9	.5	3.3	4.7	2.2	11.4	.9	14.5	19.2
Jackson	.7	.4	2.4	3.5	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	3.7
Kanahwa	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Lewis	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Lincoln	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	.1
Mason	.6	.3	2.0	2.9	(*)	.1	—	.1	3.0
Mercer	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Mineral	.5	.3	1.7	2.5	3.1	16.3	1.2	20.6	23.1
Mingo	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Monongalia	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)

CONTINUED

Table 20.—Continued

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Monroe	.1	.7	4.8	5.6	5.4	18.8	2.7	26.9	32.5
Morgan	.5	.3	9.3	10.1	.5	7.6	2.7	10.8	20.9
Nicholas	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.3	(*)	.4	.5
Pendleton	.2	.1	.6	.9	.7	2.7	.3	3.7	4.6
Pleasants	.2	.1	.8	1.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	1.1
Pocahontas	.1	.4	3.0	3.5	2.7	8.9	1.2	12.8	16.3
Preston	—	—	(*)	(*)	.9	4.1	.2	5.2	5.2
Putnam	.7	.4	2.5	3.6	—	(*)	—	(*)	3.6
Randolph	.1	(*)	.3	.4	.3	1.2	.1	1.6	2.0
Ritchie	.3	.1	.9	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3
Roane	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Summers	(*)	.1	.7	.8	.5	1.7	.2	2.4	3.2
Tucker	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	1.2	4.6	.4	6.2	6.3
Tyler	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Wayne	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.2
Webster	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Wetzel	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Wirt	.9	.4	3.1	4.4	.1	.2	(*)	.3	4.7
Wood	.4	.2	1.3	1.9	(*)	.7	(*)	.7	2.6
Total	9.7	6.4	62.5	78.6	33.0	150.7	17.4	201.1	279.7

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

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